111TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 335

To ensure that any agreement with Iraq containing a security commitment or arrangement is concluded as a treaty or is approved by Congress.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 8, 2009

Ms. Lee of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To ensure that any agreement with Iraq containing a security commitment or arrangement is concluded as a treaty or is approved by Congress.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Iraq Security Agree-
- 5 ment Act of 2009".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 Congress makes the following findings:

- 1 (1) On November 26, 2007, President George 2 W. Bush and Prime Minister of Iraq Nouri al-Maliki 3 signed the Declaration of Principles for a Long-4 Term Relationship of Cooperation and Friendship 5 Between the Republic of Iraq and the United States 6 of America (in this Act referred to as the "Declaration of Principles"), with the goal of concluding a 7 8 final agreement or agreements between the United 9 States and Iraq by July 31, 2008, "with respect to 10 political. cultural, economic, and security 11 spheres."
 - (2) The Declaration of Principles contemplates the United States "providing security assurances and commitments to the Republic of Iraq to deter foreign aggression."
 - (3) In 1992, pursuant to section 1457 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (50 U.S.C. 404c), the executive branch submitted a report to Congress on then-existing security commitments and arrangements.
 - (4) The report described in paragraph (3) defined a "security commitment" as an "obligation, binding under international law, of the United States to act in the common defense in the event of an armed attack on that country." The report noted

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- that all current security commitments of the United

 States are "embodied in treaties which receive the

 advice and consent of the Senate."
 - (5) The report defined a "security arrangement" as a "pledge by the United States to take some action in the event of a threat to that country's security. Security arrangements typically oblige the United States to consult with a country in the event of a threat to its security. They may appear in legally-binding agreements, such as treaties or executive agreements, or in political documents, such as policy declarations by the President, Secretary of State or Secretary of Defense."
 - (6) The United States Ambassador to Iraq, Ryan Crocker, has stated that the agreements to be concluded as anticipated by the Declaration of Principles will "deal with the status of U.S. and coalition forces in Iraq past 2008" and "set the broad parameters of the overall bilateral relationship in every field".
 - (7) On November 26, 2007, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for Iraq and Afghanistan, Lieutenant General Douglas Lute, stated, "We don't anticipate now that these

- 1 negotiations [under the Declaration of Principles]
- will lead to . . . formal inputs from Congress."

3 SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

- 4 It is the sense of Congress that—
- (1) any agreement that sets forth the "broad 6 parameters of the overall bilateral relationship [as 7 between the United States and the Republic of Iraq 8 in every field," particularly one that includes a secu-9 rity commitment or arrangement provided to the Re-10 public of Iraq by the United States, would result in 11 serious military, political, and economic obligations 12 for the United States, and thus, consistent with past 13 practice, should involve a joint decision by the execu-14 tive and legislative branches; and
- 15 (2) a short-term extension of the mandate of 16 the Multi-National Force in Iraq (currently provided 17 by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1790 18 (2007)), would, in concert with Iraqi law, provide 19 United States forces with the authorities, privileges, 20 and immunities necessary for those forces to carry 21 out their mission in Iraq.

22 SEC. 4. ANNUAL REPORT ON SECURITY AGREEMENTS.

23 (a) Reports Required.—Not later than 180 days 24 after date of the enactment of this Act, and every Feb-25 ruary 1 thereafter, the President shall submit to the ap-

- 1 propriate congressional committees a report (in both clas-
- 2 sified and unclassified form) on United States security
- 3 commitments to, and arrangements with, other countries.
- 4 (b) Content.—Each report submitted under sub-
- 5 section (a) shall include the following:
- 6 (1) The text, and a description, of each security
- 7 commitment to, or arrangement with, one or more
- 8 other countries, whether based upon—
- 9 (A) a formal document (including a mutual
- defense treaty, a status of forces agreement, a
- 11 pre-positioning arrangement or agreement, an
- access agreement, or a non-binding declaration
- or letter); or
- (B) an expressed policy, whether expressed
- orally or in writing.
- 16 (2) An assessment of the need to continue,
- modify, or discontinue each of those commitments
- and arrangements in view of the changing inter-
- 19 national security situation.

20 SEC. 5. CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.

- Not later than 30 days after the date of the enact-
- 22 ment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary
- 23 of Defense shall consult with the appropriate congres-
- 24 sional committees about the negotiations pursuant to the
- 25 Declaration of Principles. After the initial consultation,

- 1 the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall
- 2 keep such committees fully and currently informed regard-
- 3 ing the status of the negotiations. Prior to finalizing any
- 4 agreement that includes a security commitment or security
- 5 arrangement with Iraq, the Secretary of State should pro-
- 6 vide the text of the agreement to the appropriate congres-
- 7 sional committees.

8 SEC. 6. PROHIBITIONS.

- 9 (a) Prohibition on Entry Into Force of Cer-
- 10 TAIN AGREEMENTS.—No agreement containing a security
- 11 commitment to, or security arrangement with, the Repub-
- 12 lic of Iraq, may enter into force except pursuant to Article
- 13 II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United
- 14 States (relating to the making of treaties) or unless au-
- 15 thorized by a law enacted on or after the date of the enact-
- 16 ment of this Act pursuant to Article I, section 7, clause
- 17 2 of the Constitution (relating to the enactment of laws).
- 18 (b) Prohibition on Use of Funds.—No funds
- 19 may be obligated or expended to implement an agreement
- 20 containing a security commitment to, or security arrange-
- 21 ment with, the Republic of Iraq, unless it enters into force
- 22 pursuant to Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitu-
- 23 tion of the United States or is authorized by a law enacted
- 24 on or after the date of the enactment of this Act pursuant
- 25 to Article I, section 7, clause 2 of the Constitution.

1	(c) Point of Order.—It shall not be in order for
2	either House of Congress to consider any bill, resolution,
3	amendment, or conference report that provides budget au-
4	thority for the implementation of an agreement entered
5	into in contravention of subsection (a).
6	SEC. 7. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-
7	FINED.
8	In this Act, the term "appropriate congressional com-
9	mittees" means—
10	(1) the Committee on Armed Services of the
11	Senate;
12	(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
13	Senate;
14	(3) the Committee on Armed Services of the
15	House of Representatives; and
16	(4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
17	House of Representatives.

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